

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JANUARY 22.

## A COMMENDABLE WORK.

The chestnuts that line some of the streets of Paris are considered one of its greatest beauties, and when they are in bloom the city is practically en fête. There are some famous chestnuts in London also, at one of the royal residences at Bessborough Park, out in the suburbs. There are double rows of trees lining a broad avenue, the spires of cream-colored blossoms wonderfully reflected in the glassy water of a small lake. The Sunday at the time these chestnuts are in full bloom is known as "Chestnut Sunday," and they are visited by thousands of people on that day, who have no other holiday. The cherry trees shading the streets of Tokio have likewise wide fame, travelers from every part of the world endeavoring to time their visit to the Japanese capital so that they may see the great masses of rose-pink bloom. The blossoming of the cherry tree and the coloring of the maples are national events in Japan, even the Imperial cabinet adjourning on occasion, that its members may visit the most famous trees in the height of their season. There is no reason why Honolulu should not have like objects of beauty, even surpassing the chestnuts of London and Paris and the cherry trees of Japan. For in no other city in the world are all the conditions for such ornamentation more favorable. The soil, the climate, the success already achieved in the cultivation of such splendid bloomers as the Poinciana regia, the Golden Shower and the Cathartacarpis are all an encouragement that should lead to the most satisfactory results. One resident of Honolulu has realized this; she has led the way and has already provided the means of beautifying at least two thoroughfares in Honolulu that will be celebrated in the years to come, long after the present generation has passed away. This public-spirited resident is Mrs. William C. Wilder, of Pensacola street. Mrs. Wilder's love for trees and flowers is well known to her friends. The two avenues of royal palms on her own lawn, which are always remarked by visitors, are of her own rearing, which may be said of other fine trees about her residence.

Four years ago she conceived the praiseworthy idea of benefiting and beautifying the city by the planting of flowering trees along the streets. Her idea was that each should be planted uniformly in one variety; and so far as two streets are concerned the work has been practically finished. The entire length of Pensacola street on which her home fronts, her own frontage being 400 feet, has been planted in young Golden Shower trees, which, in most cases have benefited by the recent rains and are doing well.

Pikoi street has been presented in like manner, with young, thrifty Cathartacarpis trees, which also promise well. To realize the meaning of such a gift will be readily comprehended when it is explained that all these trees, over two hundred Golden Shower and two hundred of the other, were raised by Mrs. Wilder from seed. This was not the mere planting, for, as the young shoots outgrew the pots in which they were set, they had to be transplanted, not once but several times. It required three years' care—constant work and watching—before they attained the proper size for removal to their ultimate places, along the sidewalks.

When they were ready for the final transplanting, Mrs. Wilder notified the government forester, Hosmer, and offered the trees, if the city was willing to undertake the work of resetting them. This he assured her, the city was willing to do, although it could not furnish the stakes, which property-owners in most instances have paid for, where Mrs. Wilder, herself, has not provided them. The stakes which had to be painted to make them last, are necessary to protect the young trees from injury, and to train them to a healthy, upright growth.

Mrs. Hosmer came out and inspected Mrs. Wilder's nursery and pronounced the young trees remarkably vigorous and thrifty. A detachment of prisoners was furnished, a city engineer staked off the streets on either side and the planting began, not under his supervision only, but with that of Mrs. Wilder, as well.

Those at the head of Pensacola street have been planted rather too deep, but will probably recover, while a few have died from lack of stirring the soil and keeping it free from weeds, which would be for each property-owner who has profited by the gift, but a few minutes work each week. The gaps left will be filled by other trees, but it can not be expected that this can be done indefinitely, where a little work and oversight would make it unnecessary.

As has been said, in time to come, when the trees on both streets are in full bloom—the one a blaze of yellow, the other a mass of fragrant pink blossoms, both will be visited, not only by the people of Honolulu themselves, but by passengers that touch here in the steamers, and the fame of their beauty will be spread abroad throughout the world—like the chestnuts of Paris and London, and the cherry trees of Tokio.

Honolulu will then have to thank one public-spirited woman for her energy and foresight. Not only this, her good example may inspire others, to do likewise.

## DISARMAMENT AND ARBITRATION.

The position of the United States in the matter of disarmament, as it was defined by the American delegates to The Hague conference, is friendly to the proposal except so far as its own military establishment is concerned. This country has so small a military force by comparison with the other powers, that it still feels the need of armament. Saying nothing of its obligations under the Monroe doctrine of which the country is not yet wise enough to divest itself—the number of troops, particularly of the artillery arm, is not sufficient to man the existing forts, to say nothing of providing for the defense of Alaska and the insular possessions. Probably, in the event of a new conference, the United States would propose a maximum per capita relation of the soldier to the citizen by which those powers which have overdone their recruitment may cut it down and those which have neglected it may raise their forces, if they desire, to the common ratio.

Such an arrangement should disband more than a million men and return them to the vocations of civil life. The result, besides enabling commerce and trade to enjoy the prospect of a long peace, would be to free just the class of Europeans which is most desirable for immigrants in German and French Africa and in North and South America. The world would be vastly better for the labor of the young men of European armies than it can possibly be from their presence in armed camps.

Besides and more important, a cutting down of overgrown armies might be regarded as the first step towards the formal establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of all international difficulties and the use of these meagre forces as police to execute the mandates of the court. Civilization may be trusted in time to bring such a condition about among nations as it already has among individuals. In the old primal days when men were painted thugs, roaming the forests, the law was in their own hands. They settled their quarrels by force and the strongest man won, whether right was on his side or not. Gradually a better order of things grew up. The church took a hand in such settlements and finally the king held court—hence the fiction of a royal "court" today. Ultimately the civil and criminal law were ordained and the constable stepped in between the fighting thugs and halted them to the bar. They were no longer permitted to "fight it out." They must come before judge and jury and solicit justice. Execution by private judgment became a capital crime.

While men have advanced so far in these matters nations tread in the circle of the old primal scheme of vengeance. They still fight to settle quarrels which are entirely within the scope of judicial adjustment, were there an adequate tribunal to deal with them. Nothing was at stake in the American Civil War, in the Franco-German war and in the recent war between Japan and Russia which an international court could not have justly settled. Reason, argument, common-sense, the instincts of fairplay and of self-preservation are all on the side of such a tribunal. Only a custom, coming down from savages, sustains the gage of battle.

Kuhio is in luck. The House has voted to increase the salaries of its members to \$7500 with no deductions for absences or for services not rendered.

Has anybody heard from Col. Norris and if so are his remarks fit for publication?

## USE AND ABUSE OF QUOTATION MARKS.

Our always entertaining friend Miss Anne Prescott, in writing of an article in the Sunday paper which began with the clipped Biblical phrase, How great a matter a little fire kindleth, remarks:

Kindly allow us to jog the elbow of Bystander of 20th inst., and gently call to his notice that his very first sentence is from the Scriptures (as he well knows) and that he has omitted the quotation marks, a law as unalterable as that of "the Persians and Medes that altereth not," in the quoting from Holy Writ.

It matters not by what vagary of the uninspired mind the form (text) is changed, the substance (the subject-matter) is there, and, due reverence must be observed and conformed to, in every instance. The best, the very cream of writers adhere strictly (to the letter) to this most proper and righteous observance.

Without anticipating The Bystander's comment, this journal wishes to say that the oddest case of egotism it ever met was that of a country editor who published the Lord's Prayer in quotation marks for fear, that if he didn't give such credit, somebody might suspect him of having written the prayer himself.

Our esteemed editorial confrere, Miss Prescott, may safely quote familiar paragraphs from the Bible, from Shakespeare and from the Declaration of Independence without the formality of quotation marks. Nobody, brilliant as Miss Prescott's writing uniformly is, would be likely to accuse her of trying to work off these impressive sentences as her own; and all her readers will be pleased to know that she credits them with information enough to tell for themselves what is the quotation and what is the work of Miss Prescott.

But when our esteemed confrere clips editorials from the local press bodily and uses them in her paper without quotation marks or other form of credit, that is a different matter. It is sheer plagiarism. There are several texts in point and even a commandment, but we refrain from paining Miss Prescott by publishing these sacred injunctions without an explanatory note that they were not written by an Advertiser reporter.

## OFFICIALS THAT ARE NEEDED.

Mr. W. L. Howard suggests that there ought to be a public auditor, backed by a qualifying statute, to oversee all popular subscriptions that are not received or passed upon by a corporate body. In his opinion, as in ours, there is a deal of humbug in the subscription business here as it is unofficially carried on. One old Chinaman, for example, seems to have made his living for a year collecting money to pay the way of a mythical family of Chinese indigents to the mother country. Five dollar entries were frequent on his long list. The operations of a native woman along similar lines have been notorious for a decade. Examples might also be had from higher spheres of life, for it is suspected that the heads of various more or less useful societies eke out their salaries by subscriptions which, to that extent at least, impose upon public generosity. The whole thing is unregulated and unsystematic; and it involves so much money in the course of every year that it should fairly be subjected to some form of official supervision and restraint. Very likely, if proper legislation were had, the number of people going about with subscription lists every year would be much decreased.

Another self-evident need is that of a public administrator of estates, an official who finds plenty to do in every county of California and could in every county of Hawaii. When a man dies, leaving no will or leaving one which may be easily stolen or destroyed, the court is expected to appoint an administrator to look after the property of the deceased. Such an appointment usually follows the appeal of a creditor who, by having a creature of his own named for the office, may filch what is valuable among the portable effects of a personal estate before letting the other creditors come in for their share. We have heard of a case where, in the absence of a widow, the small estate of an aged clergyman was actually turned over by the court to two slyster attorneys who had purchased a claim against it and, securing letters of administration, had caused even the valuables belonging to the widow to disappear before reporting to the court.

Why would it not be practicable for the functions of a public administrator to be combined with those of an auditor of subscriptions? By that means the results sought in both instances could be economically reached. Indeed, the public administratorship could be paid in fees and the duties of auditor covered by a small salary.

## "PICTURESQUE HONOLULU."

The object of "Picturesque Honolulu," the forthcoming annual of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, is the same as that of "Picturesque California" on which once-famous publication the forthcoming one promises to be an improvement. The California magazine was an immense advertisement for the State in which it was published; and it is hoped and believed that "Picturesque Honolulu" will be equally useful to the city it represents—and not merely useful at the time of its issue but for a great while thereafter. Published in February or March it may be bought for months to come, if the edition of 15,000 lasts, and will long serve the purpose of showing what Honolulu has in store for a visitor. And in this connection let us say that, if the table of principal contents printed elsewhere in these pages does not contain some subjects which, to any of our readers, may appear germane to the plan of the magazine, the editor would be glad to have information to that effect. He aims to make "Picturesque Honolulu" complete as well as beautiful.

The Advertiser gives a large amount of special news from the volcanic area in the form of a letter from its staff representative, Mr. J. T. Stacker; extracts from private letters received by W. R. Castle and from Julian Monarrat and Mr. Wright, and scientific comment from the Rev. Dr. Bishop, whose volcanic lore has grown up under the careful studies and observations of fifty years. After the next steamer arrives we shall doubtless have Mr. Stacker's account of his visit to the main flow and perhaps some of its branches. Both descriptively and pictorially we hope to have the Advertiser's history of the great flow complete.

It is not probable that American naval forces went ashore at Kingston without being officially asked to do so. The city wanted surgeons, and armed men to keep order, and Admiral Evans was on the spot with plenty of both. We can not tell at this distance why the British garrison in the hills was not drawn upon for patrolling troops nor why there were not more British warships within call. The simple fact remains that the Americans were on hand and that their services were needed and given. Quite likely the request for their landing came from the stricken municipality in the absence of the British governor, whose outraged dignity vented itself, as soon as he reached the scene of danger, in a peremptory demand for the Americans to withdraw.

It appears from the draft liquor bill now being considered by the Liquor Dealers' Association that there are limits upon the heights which the bottom of a bottle may be shoved up towards the neck. A quart bottle, says the bill, shall contain not less than twenty-three ounces, a pint flask must hold ten ounces and a half pint container be equal to the task of storing five ounces of liquid. Considering that a quart, according to the legal standard, contains thirty-two liquid ounces, no more nor less, the specifications of the liquor dealers are good. It is now up to the retail storekeepers to meet and decide that a yard is not less than twenty-five inches and that a pound of cheese ought at least to weigh ten ounces.

"A spectacle was observed from the deck of the Mauna Loa," said Captain Simerson of that vessel this morning, shortly after her arrival from Hawaii and Maui ports, "that stirs one to such an appreciation of the magnificence of nature's marvels that it is positive inspiration. I wish I had the gift of language that I might convey in words something of the splendor of the lava flows from Mauna Loa's sides."—Star.

If Captain Simerson really talked that way, any further gift of language would be a damage to him.

Despite the contrary statement of the Japan Times, the training squadron left Yokohama for Honolulu several days ago. It appears by this morning's cablegrams that the proposed visit has been interfered with by a storm and that the squadron, in sad need of repairs, has returned to its home port. It may be considerable time before the three ships make another start.

In the absence of the editor, Sunday, a manuscript by "A Layman," on the current religious controversy, was accepted for Monday's paper and published. It was nobody's fault that the author was not required to sign his name, but as the principals in the discussion have not been afraid to let their identity be known, we shall insist, hereafter, that others taking part in it shall be equally frank with the public.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
The education department has not incidental funds enough left even to buy postage stamps.

Vagrant McElroy essayed to borrow a nickel from Chief Taylor yesterday. Taylor took McElroy to the police station but on learning of his predilection for breaking into jail sent him away from the station and gave orders that he should be kept off the main streets of Honolulu.

Harry Webb has returned from Kona with the plans he drew of the proposed Koloheho distillery there, as requested by the owners in order that they might conform to internal revenue regulations. As a deputy of Collector Chamberlain he may have to pass upon his own plans.

Governor Carter has completed his adjustment of departmental estimates for the Legislature. He cut down proposed expenditures to bring them within the probable revenue. The Governor is opposed to any more Territorial loans for the present, as the Territory is now paying \$500 a day in interest on outstanding bonds.

Mrs. Sarah Kalama, mother of Senator Kalama, died at Makawao, Maui, Wednesday night. Her first husband was Enoka Kalama, a Punahou boy who taught an English school in the seventies at Makawao church, and after he died she married John Kalama, a Makawao attorney. Besides her son above mentioned, she leaves a brother, Mr. Naukana, in Honolulu, and many nephews and nieces. Senator Kalama is the son of Kalamao but took his stepfather's name.

Surveyor W. E. Wall has formally notified Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt that no more funds are available for field work. This condition puts a stop to all laying out of lands for settlement. Among others are lands surrendered by Onomea plantation in advance of termination of lease which will have to await funds before they can be plotted. The Kapua lands on Kaula are in the same fix and all that Mr. Pratt can do there just now is to arrange terms of settlement with applicants for homesteads.

Edward Kendall Rogers of New York sent to the Secretary's office yesterday a photograph and a dozen records, which he requested to have sent to the Loper Settlement.

Superintendent McVeigh, who is in town, reports great damage by storm at the Loper Settlement. The Protestant church lost spire and roof, the schoolhouse was demolished and many small buildings overturned.

Senator Lane is quoted as being in favor of throwing the choice of officers of the Senate and of the House into the hands of the Republican Central Committee, also as not opposing the idea of apportioning the offices among the different election districts.

## CROUP.

A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. There is no danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## OIL PAINTING FOR THE PRIZE COSTUME

The executive committee for the Mardi Gras ball held their regular meeting last night at the Kilohana Art League rooms and decided upon the rules and regulations for the Mardi Gras masque ball, which will appear in the Mardi Gras book.

James Wilder has contributed as a first prize, a painting, entitled "The Native Preacher," valued at \$250. This will be presented to the lady wearing the handsomest costume at the ball. The question of selecting the music came up and the master of ceremonies and floor committee were in favor of employing the best musicians possibly procurable. They are in favor of Prof. Berger's full orchestra and recommended that no expense be spared in having good music.

Mr. Wilder moved that the question of music be postponed until the day after the university ball at which Prof. Berger's orchestra is to appear.

Mrs. Graham, the chairman, decided to have a meeting on February 9, at which the matter will be decided.

There will be a meeting of decoration committee on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, at the Kilohana Art League rooms.

## Lasting Effects.

This Evidence Should Prove Every Claim Made for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu

Relief from the pains and aches of a bad back is always welcome to every backache sufferer; but to cure a lame, weak or aching back is what's wanted. Cure it so it will stay cured. It can be done. Here's the strongest evidence to prove it:

James E. Howard, a resident of Honolulu, writes: "I feel it incumbent upon me to inform you of the benefit I have derived from the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had been a sufferer from backache and kidney trouble for years, but after using a few boxes of Doan's Pills, have found great relief and have had no recurrence for at least six months. I am seventy-two years old, having served three years during the late Civil War in the United States where I undoubtedly contracted the kidney disease by exposure and hardships. I feel very grateful for the relief I have received, for I had previously tried various remedies without success. You may use this statement for publication as you see fit."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price fifty cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

A cough is a danger signal. You should heed its warning promptly. Begin at once, and take regular doses of

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

All serious lung troubles begin with a common cold. A cold in the throat easily passes to the bronchial tubes, and you have bronchitis, leading possibly to pneumonia or consumption. Stop your cold before it goes down into the chest. When you bring a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral into the house you bring with it relief, good cheer, hope, and sunshine. It is a standard and unrivaled remedy for colds and coughs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. SCHAEFER & Co.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, Jan. 21, 1907.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital, Paid Up	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MARSHFIELD.				
U. S. Bank & Co. STOCK.	\$1,000,000	\$100	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	5,000,000	30	25	26 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,000,000	100	82	83 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	2,512,750	100	82	83 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	2,000,000	30	25	26 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,000,000	100	140	141
Wm. A. & Co.	2,000,000	20	11	11 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	500,000	100	170	171
Wm. A. & Co.	500,000	30	25	26 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	100,000	30	75	76
Wm. A. & Co.	500,000	100	180	181
Wm. A. & Co.	500,000	100	180	181
Wm. A. & Co.	1,000,000	20	22 1/2	24
Wm. A. & Co.	1,000,000	30	27 1/2	28
Wm. A. & Co.	1,000,000	30	27 1/2	28
Wm. A. & Co.	5,000,000	30	25	26 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	150,000	100	180	181
Wm. A. & Co.	500,000	30	150	151
Wm. A. & Co.	500,000	100	180	181
Wm. A. & Co.	750,000	100	180	181
Wm. A. & Co.	750,000	100	180	181
Wm. A. & Co.	2,000,000	100	180	181
Wm. A. & Co.	1,000,000	100	171	172
Wm. A. & Co.	1,000,000	100	171	172
Wm. A. & Co.	250,000	150	150	151
Wm. A. & Co.	125,000	100	85	86 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	100	118 1/2	119
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	100	118 1/2	119
Wm. A. & Co.	1,150,000	100	101	102
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
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Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. & Co.	1,500,000	10	85	86 1/2
Wm. A. &				